Rain: winds becoming easterly.

VOL. LXIII.-NO. 156.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1896-COPYRIGHT, 1896, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

THEY SHOOT WOMEN, TOO.

FRESH VICTIMS OF SPANISH BRU-TALITY IN CUBA.

Francent Soldiers Entered Sabinalia and Were Welcomed by the People After the Troops Departed Spanish Volunteers Killed 24 Persons in the Crowd. HAVANA, Jan. 20, via Tampa Bay, Fla., Feb.

2. The true story of what occurred when the insurgents entered Sabinalla has never been told in print. The authorities prevented the Havana papers from publishing anything but a garbled ac-

count of the affair, and even that was not allowed to be cabled to the United States. The official account, which I was permitted to transmit, said that the insurgents entered Sabanalla on the 22d, burned the railroad station and two or three houses, and looted several

The garrison of fifty men made a strong defence and drove away the insurgents, killing seventeen. The Spanish losses were given as three volunteers killed, ten civil guards wounded. The true story is as follows:

Sabinalla, an important railroad town in Matanzas province, was entered by about 400 insurgents un ler Eduardo Garcia at 8:30 A. M. on Jan. 22. The main body of insurgents, numbering over 1,000, camped on the outskirts of

Garcia, the leader, belongs to one of the best families of Matanzas, and many of his followers had friends and relatives in Sabanilla. Fifty regulars under Capt. Juan Galan and ten guardia civiles shut themselves up in barracks, and after being warned by Garcia's men they refrained from firing upon the invaders. A number of Spanish volunteers fired upon the rebels from the church, which had been transformed into a fort.

The rebels returned the fire, killing three volunteers and wounding two civil guards. One insurgent was wounded by a shot from the church tower. He was taken out of town on horseback, and is said to be mortally hurt.

The townspeople received the insurgents with cheers, shouts of "Viva Cuba libre" were heard on all s des, and the invaders were surrounded by men and women as well who wished them success and told of their woes under Spanish

The poor people of the town told Garcia that they were without food and had eaten nothing but cane from near-by plantations for days, as there was no work and no money. The rebel leader then ordered the storekeepers

to open their doors, and told the people to help themselves. One shopkeeper who resisted was

About twenty stores were looted of provislons, shoes, and clothing. The railroad station was burned. Then the invaders left town.

As soon as they had gone, the Spanish volunteers issued from the church and fired into the defenceless crowd of people in the streets, killing twenty-four, including several women and

It is asserted that these people were among those who looted the stores, but even the Spanish papers say some were innocent of the crime of taking food to prevent starvation.

Not satisfied with shooting these people in the streets, the Spanish volunteers took ten Cubans who had been with the insurgents for a time, but had presented themselves to the Alcalde a day or two before the fight, and had been set at liberty under the proclamation of amnesty to all rebels who surrendered their

These ten men were shot in cold blood by the volunteers in revenge for the losses sustained in the fight around the church. These are facts. The Alcalde, or Mayor, of Sabanilla, Don Juan Galvez, is now in Havana, and declines to go back until a strong force of regulars is sent to Sabanilla as a permanent guard.

He says that the rebels have been informed of the shooting of the townspeople by the Spanish volunteers, and Garcia has threatened to return and kill the volunteers and burn the town.

Fifteen hundred refugees from Sabanilla reached Matanzas Monday. They were men, women, and children, and most of them said they fled for fear of further outrages by Spanish volunteers

Others said they expected the town would be burned by the insurgents. There are daily reports of arrests of suspects in all the provinces. They are thrown into prisons without a trial, and in many cases without any evidence of having aided the Cuban cause in any way. Their gravest crime may be that they sympathize with the patriotic rebels in the field.

Mar f of them hold American citizenship pap A and speak good English. The American Consul interposes in all these cases and prevents a court martial, as the people are no taken in arms.

The Government, after much delay, inform the Consul that civil trial has been granted, but the time drags along and the people remain in

For the first three days they are "incommunicado," that is, no one, not even their coun-sel, if they have one, is permitted to see them. During that interval the Government having arrested the "suspect" without evidence, endeavors by curious and devious meth ods to build up a case, or induce the prisoner to incriminate himself.

Rodriguez, who was taken off the American steamer Olivette ten days ago, is still in jail. Cepero, the American who, was an insurgent leader, and who was arrested on a south coast passenger steamer, and who asserts that he was on his way to Havana to surrender and claim amnesty, is still in Moro Castle.

Honore Laine, a Frenchman, who claimed to have been kept prisoner by Gomez for several weeks, but who is said to have remained with the insurgents of his own accord, and came to Havana, where he was arrested on a charge of carrying messages, is in the Moro Castle, and

the French Consul has asked for a civil trial. Sanguilly, whose case is the only one in which legal evidence, and doomed to life imprisonment

CUBANS AND OUR SENATE.

They Were Wild with Joy When They leard of the Committee's Report. HAVANA, Feb. 2 .- The news of the action of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate was like a bombshell here. The Spaniards had relied on assurances that the United States would refuse to recognize the belligerency of the Cubans. All cables intimating the committee's obable action were suppressed. Frequent cables from Madrid were published, saying there was no probability of favorable action. The Spaniards felt secure, and the Cubans had t hope of recognition.

The first step created a tremendous sensation The Government refused to permit the papers to publish New York cables, but allowed them int the Madrid cable, saying that the Cabinet held a session to consider the action of the committee in favor of the recognition of bel-

ligerency. Spaniards are highly indignant. The newspapers of the conservative and reform parties denounce the action and refuse to believe that Congress and the President will approve it. They clare that if the United States takes such action it will lose more than Spain. They call attention to Spain's additions to the navy and increase of defences for Cuban ports, saying that Spain is prepared for any emergency.

The Cubans went wild with joy. Many failed to understand that final action has not yet been taken. They declared that all they wanted was an opportunity to buy ships, arms, and ammo nition. They said the adoption of the report mean victory for the Cuban cause. The feeling against Americans in Spanish cir-

cles is increasing. There is little doubt that further action by the United States will mak their position here uncomfortable. The American residents would feel more secure if a war ship were here. The moral effect alone would be great. Germany is the only foreign nation represented here now. She has three schoolships in the harbor. The French fleet is said to

ng the war ships away is an outrage. Gen. Marin took charge of the active field op erations in hope of a decisive battle with Gomez He has a great opportunity before the arrival of Weyler. More troops are massed in the centre of Havana province than ever before. There are strong fortifications at every station, armored cars are movable along the railroad be ween the stations, and all points are connected by telegraph. Yet Gomez crosses when h pleases. Marin started west for Guanajay on Thursday morning and stopped over night at San Antonio, owing to tracks being removed and wires out west. Marin believed both Gomes and Maceo were penned up in Pinar province He intended pursuing them, making Guanajay the base of operations. Gomez, instead of con tinuing his march westward to meet Macco, moved around Guanajay, brushed against Marin's pickets on Thursday at San Antonio, passed east through Banos, struck the railroad line between Hejucal and Quivican, twenty miles south of Havana, and crossed to the place occupied last week.

be coming. The Americans declare that keep-

miles south of Havana, and crossed to the place occupied last week.

Gen. Sabas Marin, the Acting Captain-General, who has taken the field in person against the rebels, is directing active operations with a view to forcing Antonio Macco, who is said to be on the eastern boundary of Pinar del Rio, to a decisive engagement. Yesterday Gen. Marin was at Guira de Melena, and to-day he was at Quivican, province of Havana.

A strong force is proceeding against Gomez, the rebel Commander-in-Chief, who was last reported to be east of Quivican, near the centre of the province of Havana.

Several engagements between the troops and tebel bands have taken place recently, but no details are obtainable.

A freight train consisting of thirty cars was stopped by incurgents yesterday at Pozo Redondo, a few miles south of San Felipe, on the Havana and Betabano Railway. Troops have

A freight train consisting of thirty cars was stopped by insurgents yesterday at l'ozo Redondo, a few miles south of San Felipe, on the Havana and Betabano Railway. Troops have been sent in pursuit of the rebels, who stopped the train by removing rails. The engine was adily damaged. It is not known whether the rebels made away with any of the freight or not, but it is supposed that they did.

The trocha, or military line, that has been established across the island with a view to preventing Maceo from going eastward across the province of Havana, has been greatly strengthened, and the authorities here believe that if Gomez is to the east of the line and Maceo to the weat that ten. Marin will be able to prevent a junction of their forces and to defeat each of the rebel commanders separately.

Gomez is to the east of the line and Macco to the west that tien. Marin will be able to prevent a junction of their forces and to defeat each of the rebel commanders separately.

HAVANA. Jan. 29. via Tampa. Fla., Feb. 2.—Only brief items about insurgent operations in Pinar del Rio, the most westerly of Cuba's five provinces, have been cabled from here. Taken separately, they have only given a vague idea of what has occurred during the past three weeks. Now that the conquest of the province has practically been completed, a review of the campaign may not be uninteresting.

It will be remembered that when Maximo Gomez and Antonio Macco, with two large columns of mounted men, invaded the Havana province, coming almost to the gates of the capital city, and burning cane fields, destroying rallway bridges, stations, and cars all over the province, the two rebel leaders separated at the Pinar del Rio line. Gomez passed the line of troops thrown across the island south of this city, and Macco began the conquest of the western province. Spanish official reports have had him fleeing before the columns of Gom. Luque, Gen. Navarro, and Gen. Arizon, and being driven toward the jumping-off place at the west end of the island. According to these reports Macco's band had been defeated many times. As a matter of fact, he entered the province with 2,000 men, and he now has 5,000. All are mounted, armed, and well equipped. He also has plenty of ammunition. He obtained 11,000 rounds at Cabanas and a large quantity at Guane. He captured one mule train, with 100,000 rations, on its way from Coloma to Pinar del Rio City, and food has been scarce in the captured one mule train, with 100,000 rations, on its way from Coloma to Pinar del Rio City, and food has been scarce or the first towns entered, Macco found the houses covered with white flags in token of surrender. He was welcomed with cheers. He rested one day, added forty volunteers to his army, and marched on, after hoisting a Cuban flag on the town hall and appointing a local Gov

town of any importance, was reached. Here
the inhabitants gave a ball in honor of the invading army, and Macco stood as godfather to
a newly born child.

These are a few of the incidents which the
press censor eliminated from cablegrams to the
United States. He permitted an account of the
only serious engagement of the campaign in
Pinar del Rio to be sent, but made it appear
that it was a Spanish victory when as a matter
of fact Macco captured the convey of 100,000
rations which the troops went out of the capltal to protect. Macco probably had all told 25
men killed and 50 wounded in the conquest of
the western province.

From Clenfuegos comes news of insurgent
doings in the province of Santa Clara. Husiness is at a standatill in all cities, railroads
operate only when trains are guarded by detachments of troops, the grinding of sugar cane
on all but one of the large estates has been
stopped, and the will of the insurgents is law.

An American mining prospector who had a
quantity of ore which he wished to ship to New
York for assay was told that his people would
be shot if they attempted to haul the ore to the
railroad. One lumber merchant who sent out a
load of lumber after receiving a similar warning had his driver shot. Mills that had prepared to grind sugar were threatened with destruction if Gomez's order was disoneyed. On
the other hand, the Government talked about
removing the small detachments of troops distributed among the plantations unless the latter began grinding. The owners of the estates
are between the devil and the deep sea.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Sefor de Lome, the
Spanish Minister, to-day received the following
despatch:

"Hayana, Feb. 2.

"A detachment of the España battalion was
attacted in Buson Victiva province of He-

"A detachment of the España battailon was attacked in Buena Ventura, province of Havana, by the enemy, who were repulsed with a loss of six men.

six men. iy yesterday the column of Col. Vicuna, Carlota plantation at Jovalianos, prov-Matanzas, defeated part of the band of ince of Matanzas, defeated part of the band of Lacret, killing five men.

"A detachment employed in repairing the rall-road in Quintana, near Cardenas, in the province of Matanzas, defeated a band of forty men, killing one and wounding three others. The troops had one man seriously wounded.

"The advance guard of the Commander-in-Chief's column, on its way from Quiblean to Guira de Melena, exchanged shots with the scouts of the enemy, killing one and taking one prisoner. Gen. Marin supposes that Maximo Gomez is to the south of his forces, detained by the Commander-in-Chief's operations."

GEN. COLLAZO'S PURPOSE. Believed That the Cuban General Will Try

to Start an Expedition from Here, From the remarks and actions of Gen. Enrique Coliazo, who came to this city from Tampa, Fla., last week, there seems to be no doubt that he is here for the purpose of making another effort to get his band of Cuban in-surgents from this country to Cuba. At least Cubans who have expressed their inten-

surgents from this country to Cuba. At least five Cubans who have expressed their intention of going to Cuba came from Florida with Gen. Collazo, and it is believed that sev. ral more were in the party. Most of these men are now stopping at the Hotel America, Fifteenth street and Irving place.

Gen. Collazo and Gen. Garcia are the only two veteran Generals of the ten years' Cuban war who are not now in Cuba fighting for the insurgent cause, and it is known that much reliance is placed upon their arrival on the island Gen. Collazo has failed twice in the past two months in trying to start expeditions from Florida for Cuba, and it is supposed that his mission in New York is to take the same course pursued by his brother. Thomas Collazo, who landed streegesfully in Cuba a few months ago with the Carillo expedition.

Tomas made frequent visits to New York from Tampa, and purchased a large number of arms with money furnished by Cubans in Florida, acting entirely apart from the Cuban Junta in this city. Gen. Collazo seems to be liberally supplied with money.

Minister Palma denies that the revolutionists are negotiating for the purchase of the Veasey and the Luce Brothers' steamers, as reported from Baltimore.

New Orleans Boodle Councilman Goes to

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.-After exhausting every legal device and quibble, Numa Dudouseat, one of the convicted boodle Councilmen, was to-day taken to Baton Rouge and placed in the penitentiary to serve his sentence. De-ducting the time he has been in the parish prison, he will have about six months to serve in State's

Umbria Brought Nearly & Millions in Gold On the Cunard steamer Umbria, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool and Queenstown, were £380,355 consigned to firms in this city.

THOUSANDS SEE ST. PAUL

EXCURSION PARTIES FROM BOTH NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

Long Branch as Crowded as in the Sam mer Season-Cheers and Prayers on the Beach for the Stranded Ship-Weather Bureau Promises a Northeast Wind,

LONG BRANCH, Feb. 2.-It looked here to-day like the first Sunday in August. There were so many visitors that the beach was the only place long enough and broad enough to permit the crowds to circulate freely. It is estimated that 40,000 strangers came to town. They came from as far west as St. Paul, and from as far east as Brunswick, Me. The one object of interest was the stranded St. Paul.

The greatest number of visitors from any one place came from Philadelphia, Eighty-one cars, making up a train that left the Broad street station in seven sections, brought 4,268 Philadelphians into Long Branch at 11:30 o'clock this morning. Many of the excursionists saw the ship four months ago, when she was launched from the Cramps yard in Philadelphia, and hence had a more than usual interest in her.

As the crowd trooped down to the beach the most conspicuous thing about most of them was a little American flag with the words "St. Paul printed upon them in gold letters. Old men and matrons, young men and maidens sported these flags, and the sentiment and patriotism which prompted the flag-wearing found expression when the vanguard of the crowd neared the place where the ship is stranded. When the first of the pilgrims reached the end of the an old man, perhaps 70 years of age, stepped out from among the crowd and

"Three cheers for the St. Paul, the ship that is American from keel to topmast."

The crowd was very still for a moment, and then, as the old man's enthusiasm caught them,

they responded to his "One, two, three," with a cheer. Some of the officers of the ship and a number of the wrecking crew were on the steamer's deck at the time. They acknowledged the cheer by raising their hats, and a moment afterward the St. Paul acknowledged the cheer herself with three blasts from her whistles. The Philadelphians were much interested in the steamer. When they had given their cheer from the board walk and heard it acknowledged, most of

them climbed down from the walk to get a

nearer view of her from that part of the beach where sea and strand meet. There was one man who was conspicuous. He was fully six feet tall. His hair was snow white and fell almost to his shoulders. He was dressed like a Quaker in a dark gray, single-breasted frock coat and trousers, with a waistcoat that only disclosed an old-fashioned black stock about a high standing collar. He stood a little apart from the rest of the growd, nearer the water. He watched the ship so long and so intently that he began to attract attention. Finally he turned around, facing the crowd, and, raising

he turned around, facing the crowd, and, raising his hand and voice, said:

"My friends, a good ship lies out yonder at the mercy of the elements. About her in her present peril the hopes and fears of a nation are centred. Let us pray for the ship's safety aid speedy release from the sand's grip."

Then, bowing his head, he knelt down by the water's edge and prayed.

"Oh, mighty ruler of the elements. Thou, who holdest the sea in the hollow of Thine hand and at whose word the angriest sea is stilled, take this vessel into Thy keeping and speedily, if it be Thy will, release her from her present position and guide her back in safety to her home amid Thy waves."

The crowd hardly knew what to make of the old man's action at first, but as he began the prayer nearly all the people bowed their heads and stood in silence until he had finished. The old man, when he had concluded the prayer, arose, looked over the heads of the crowd, far out to sea, for several moments, and then said:

arose, looked over the heads of the crowd, far out to sea, for several moments, and then said; "She will float and in safety. I will come again in His good time and my word, inspired by Him, shall float the ship."

Then he left the beach, and as he was leaving some asked him his name. He said that he was Erastus Baker, and that he had come clean from Lebanon, Pa., at the Lord's bidding, to pray for the ship. He went back with the Philadelphians at 4 o'clock.

The Philadelphians had not been long on the heach when they were joined by an excursion

Philadelphians at 4 o'clock.

The Philadelphians had not been long on the beach when they were joined by an excursion narty of a thousand New Yorkers, who came down on a special train of ten cars. It isn't just clear whether the Philadelphians were keeping him in the background until they might find some unwary persons, or whether he came down with the crowd from New York, but shortly after the New Yorkers got here a man with a shell game appeared.

He lost no time in getting down to business. He had a crowd around him in short order, and soon three Philadelphians, just to draw New York into the game, of course, began guessing as to the location of the clusive pes. They guessed away between them \$10, and then some mean fellows from Gotham guyed them unmercifully.

Along with the shell-game man came a fellow with a portable roulette wheel, who did some business, and a little man, who might have been any age between 30 and 60, who called himself the St. Paul Songster, and in a voice that may have been some time a henor sang two or three songs to familiar airs about the stranding of the ship. Here are the choruses to two of them.

Reich ber all von can.

re are the choruses to two of it Hold together, pull together, Help her all you can: She's a good, brave ship, boys, And she's American. Don't quit her when she's sick: We'll saw her if you stick. Help her, hoys, for she's a bird, And she's American.

The crowd remained until the singer passe the hat. Then they fied for the town and fo dinner. Never has there been such an onslaugh upon the public dining rooms of Long Branch according the oldest inhabitant. The few hotel and restaurants that are open were filled befor upon the public dining rooms of Long Branch, according the oldest inhabitant. The few hotels and restaurants that are open were filled before an eighth of the excursionists had left the beach. Then, as the people kept coming, by twos and companies, the entrance to each restaurant or hotel was blocked, and long lines extended out into the streets. One enterprising restauranteur, seeing the chance for profit which the crowd offered, charged 75 cents for seats in his dining room, and then 50 cents additional for a dinner. Most of the crowd made for Dalton's hotel, and the pulling and hauling to get in there was so great that finally the proprietor posted himself outside the main entrance to the hotel and refused to let more get inside. That made the crowd ill tempered and they threatened to storm the doors. The threat didn't appear to phase the hotel man a particle.

"If I had the room in the dining room," he said, "I would gladly let you all in. As it is I cannot. Any man who attempts to pass this door will find an obstacle in the way so long as I am able to stand up."

The crowd saw that Dalton meant business.

said. "I would gladly let you all in. As it is I cannot. Any man who attempts to pass this door will find an obstacle in the way so long as I am able to stand up."

The crowd saw that Dalton meant business, and calmed down. Those who couldn't get anything to eat tried to get a drink and, as a relief to the dining rooms, the hotels quietly opened the bars. The saloon men opened their bars as a relief to themselves.

To-night the town is descrited. Only two of the visitors that came this morning remain. One is a man from St. Paul, the other is from Brunswick, Me. The St. Paul man is Nelson B. Phelps, a lumber dealer. He came here with a scheme to float the ship. His proposition is to build a dock around the ship long enough to extend out to deep water. When the dock, which must be an incided plane, is built, Phelps says the vessel may be shoved into deep water in the same manner that she was when she was launched.

The Maine man is William Carville. He says he worked on the St. Paul when she was building and that he comes all the way from Maine to give his services to the wreckers. If they don't want his assistance, he says he proposes to stay here till the ship is floated. There being no see, no attempt has been made to move the ship this evening. The merning effort was alandoned a few minutes after it was begun. Tonight, owing to the high northwesterly winds which have been blowing all the afternoon, the water is three feet fower about the ship than it was this merning.

Late this afternoon a message came from Chief Moore of the Weather Bureau at Washington, which stated that a high northeasterly wind would be blowing upon this coaset by 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Moore asked to have the weather signal man communicate the message to the St. Paul. A northeast wind is what is wanted to bring in a heavy sea, and with high tide to-morrow morning the strongest effort to float the ship will be made.

Wants the Next Crutser Named Albany,

Thacher, Mayor of this city, has sent the following letter to Senator Hill: ing letter to Senator Hill:

Disantin: Will you suggest to the proper authorities that Athany is the second oldest incorporated municipality in our country, and since the nomenclature of cities is drawn upon for bestewing names upon or cities is drawn upon for bestewing names upon upon second cities in the name of our ancient city night with new crulers, the name of our ancient city night with

ALBANY, Feb. 2. The Hon. John Boyd

FOR THE MONROE DOCTRINE. Proposed Conference of Representatives o

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-In accordance with the instructions of his Government, the newly accredited Minister from Ecuador is distributing circulars among the various South and Central American diplomatic representatives here asking for their cooperation in a proposed conference to be held in Washington for the purpose of giving free expression to the opin ion of the South American republics on the President's recent Venezuelan message, and also to place them officially on record as approv ing in the widest sense the Monroe doctrine. Two weeks ago, when the Minister was presented at the White House, he intimated in his remarks that it was the desire of Ecuador to bring about such a conference, and the President, in responding, indicated that this Administration fully approved the suggestion.

the American Republics.

The conference, while called estensibly for the purpose of considering further commercial and political relations between the republics. and to revive the arbitration agreement acted on by the Pan-American Congress in 1801, will be in the main to give unqualified endorsement to the Administration's attitude with reference to the British claims in Venezuela, and assure the United States of the unanimity of feeling held by all the republics south of the United States with reference to the Monroe doctrine Ecuador's Congress some months ago passed a resolution which practically is a call to her sister countries for a conference, and directed her new Minister to consult with the State Department regarding the opinion of the Washington authorities. No formal proposition has so far been made to the department or notification given, but it is expected as soon as the diplomats have considered the sugges-tions of Ecuador, Mr. Olney will be informed of the proposed conference.

PLATT'S SUNDAY LEVEE.

Roosevelt May Be a Metropolitan Police

Commissioner Bills to Be Rushed at Alban Mr. Platt hardly had time to go to church yesterday. All of those Republican friends f his from Albany were down to see him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. They wanted to talk about the Greater New York bill, the Raines Excise bill, and the great, bountiful, and farreaching canal patronage which is shortly to be distributed all along every canal in the State Speaker Hamilton Fish, Senator Timothy Ellsworth, Senator Raines, Uncle George W. Aldridge, Senator George R. Malby, and dozens more were here.

The Republicans who talked with Mr. Platt yesterday said that the Greater New York bill was to be pushed, and that the Raines Excise law, after amendments of a trivial character, will be shoved through at Albany without caucus action if feasible, but with caucus action if necessary. The machine is disposed to rush along all measures which in the end may bene-

necessary. The machine is disposed to rush along all measures which in the end may benefit their iron-clad domination in the State. In the event of the Greater New York bill passing, it was said, it may be held advisable for Gov. Morton to make the Hon. Theodore Hoosevelt one of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Police. There was no objection to this, it was added, as Mr. Hoosevelt would in the end be surrounded by Commissioners who would assert their individuality very much more than his present colleagues. Indeed, it was continued, Mr. Roosevelt might find things uncomfortable, and in the end retire, even though Gov. Morton had honored him with a reappointment, as it were.

State Commissioner of Public Works Aldridge and State Engineer Ganepbell W. Adains do not believe that they can begin before April 1 to shovel out any part of the four of the nine millions to be "devoted" to improving the canals. But they are, for all that, prepared to make all sorts of promises leonsistent with their well-known civil service Ideas. Aldridge as Mayor of Rochester and Adams as the professional Mugwump, and a Republican at heart, is there to oppose them. He is not considered much of a fighter as long as he draws a fair salary. With all of the facts in view, the Republicans at the Fifth Avenue Hotel said that a most cordial invitation should now be extended to all other Republicans in the State to visit Prof. Aldridge and Parson Adams at their respective offices in Albany from this time on. It makes no difference whether you are a McKinley man, a Harrison man, or an Allison man, van will be ust as welcome. time on. It makes no difference whether you are a McKinley man, a Harrison man, or an Allison man, you will be just as welcome. Uncle George will open a bottle of Poland water and Parson Adams will be propared with some of Bagg's Hotel "private stock," and, after it all, if you are for Morton, you'll get something on the canals for yourself and your constituents. If you are not, "Good day."

THE HARMONY FEAST IS OFF. Owing to the Death of Mr. George Biles,

ALBANY, Feb. 2.-The State dinner which was to have been given by Gov. Morton at the Executive Mansion on Feb. 4, is off. This dinper has been spoken of in the newspapers as the harmony dinner, and to it such well-known pubile men as Mr. Platt, Mr. Miller, Mr. Depew Mr. Lauterbach, Mr. Hiscock, and others, be Mr. Lauterbach, Mr. Hiscock, and others, besides also the Democratic leader of each House of the Legislature, were invited. Col. Ashley W. Cole to-day said that, owing to the death of Mr. George Bliss of Morton, Bliss & Co., the Governor's banker partner, the dinner had been indefinitely postponed. Col. Cole said he would notify the twenty-five who were expected as guests that the dinner had been put off for the reason stated.

Mr. Bliss has been in partnership with the Governor for nearly twenty-seven years, and they had been almost life-long friends. The news of his death came most unexpectedly to the Governor, for when he was last in New York Mr. Bliss was and declared himself to be in excellent health, and within the past few days the Governor has received several long letters from him of a general and interesting character.

BLOOD UNDER LILLIS'S NAILS.

Discovery That Possibly May Solve the Tuckaboe Murder Mystery. YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 2.-To-day Coroner Miles received a message from Dr. William E. Horne, the bacterilogist who has examined the parings from the finger nails of the men sus pected of the murder of Mrs. Edmund T. Tucket

near Tuckshoe last Monday afternoon. Dr. Horne reports that upon examining the parings taken from the nails of James Lillis he parings taken from the nails of James Lillis he found unmistakable proof that there was blood on them. It was not known till to-day that when the Coroner took parings from the nails of Charles Myers, one of the men suspected of the murder, to determine whether there were any traces of blood under them from the throat of the strangled woman, he also took parings from the nails of James Lillis, who was found in the company of Myers and Michael Byrnes the day after the murder was committed.

The three men were arrested in the woods near the Tucker house. They said they had been cutting canes. The fact that Lillis made the statement that Byrnes and Myers were together from noon till about 4:30 on the afternoon of the day that the murder was committed, together with their telltale footprints in the rear of the Tucker home, which the shoes worn by Myers fitted, led the police to believe that these two men were the only ones connected with the crime, Dr. Horne's report now brings Lillis into the case.

Coroner Miles says the findings of blood on crime. Dr. Horne's report into the case.
Coroner Miles says the findings of blood on the finger nails of Lillis may lead to the postponement of the inquest, which was set for next Wednesday.

PERHAPS THREE DROWNED. Swinburne Island Employees Started for South Beach and Are Missing.

John Ferguson, boatman at Swinburne Island, tarted at 11 o'clock Saturday morning to row Henry Van Neers, a Swinburne Island cook. and Van Neers's wife to John D. Kohlman's hotel at South Beach. Kohlman was waiting

hotel at South Beach. Kohlman was waiting for the boat, and intended taking the Swinburne Island mail over in it as soon, as it should arrive. Unto last night no tidings had come from the boat or any of its occupants. The weather was stormy at the time the party started to row across the channel, and the fog was very thick.

It is supposed the boat was overturned in the heavy sea. The tide between the island and the mainland runs very swift, and accidents there have been of frequent occurrence. One year ago Ferguson was rowing a party of seven across this channel and the boat capsized, only the boatman and one other person escaping.

BANKER GEO. BLISS DEAD.

PARTNER OF GOV. MORTON IN MORTON, BLISS & CO.

At Business as Usual on Saturday-At tacked in His Sleep That Night by Parnlysis of the Heart-79 Years Old-Illis Long Career as Merchant and Financier. George Bliss, the banker, Gov. Morton's part

ner, died suddenly at his home, 387 Fifth ave nue, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning of paralysis of the heart. He had had an attack of rheumatism about a year ago, and Dr. J. W. McLane was attending him. Mr. Bliss had recovered however, so that he was able to attend to his business as usual. He went down town to business on Saturday, and on the way visited his nephew, James Dunham, of Dunham, Buckley & Co., which succeeded Mr. Bliss's old firm in the dry goods business. After a talk with his nephew Mr. Bilss called on one of his tenants, who had written to him about some repairs, and after spending some time there went down to his office, at 28 Nassau street, and spent the day After dinner he played his customary game of whist with his family. He was unusually bright and cheery during the evening. Shortly after midnight be awoke and, arousing his wife, said he felt ill. He got up and fell in a faint. His wife caught him and summoned help. Dr. Mc

Lane was sent for, but he arrived after Mr. Bliss Mr. Bliss was born 79 years ago in North ampton, Mass. Like Gov. Morton, he began life working on a farm. His father was William Bliss, who came of old New England stock Early in life the son left the farm and went to New Haven, where he was engaged in the dry goods business seven years. He left New Haver n 1845 and came to this city, where he went into dry goods again with S. B. Chittenden and John J. Phelps, father of William Walter Phelps. He prospered in the business, and remained in it until 1868, when Gov. Morton, who had left the

John J. Phelps, father of William Walter Phelps. He prospered in the business, and remained in tuntil 1868, when Gov. Morton, who had left the dry goods business at the outbreak of the war, and started the banking house of L. P. Morton & Co., invited Mr. Bliss to become a partner. Gov. Morton wanted the firm styled Bliss, Morton & Co., but Mr. Bliss's modesty would not allow of this, and it was decided to call the firm Morton, Bliss & Co. In the same year tow. Morton founded the London house of Morton, Rose & Co., his leading partner being Sir John Rose, who was at one time Finance Minister of Canada, and father of C. D. Rose, who recently challenged for the America's Cup.

These two banking houses were largely instrumental in furthering the resumption of specie payments in the United States after the war and in enabling the Government to refund the United States debt. The syndicate formed for this purpose was headed by Morton, Bliss & Co., and then followed the names of Drexel, Morgan & Co., Baring Brothers & Co., J. S. Morgan & Co., Baring Brothers & Co., J. S. Morgan & Co., Jay Cooke & Co., N. M. Rothschild & Sons, and Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.

Another of the noted achievements of the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., was the sale of \$50,000,000 of New York Central Railroad stock belonging to William H. Vanderblit to English purchasers, the firm being part of a syndicate which accomplished this ta-k. The firm acted as fiscal agents for the Government from 1873 to 1884. Other large financial transactions of the firm were the payment by a check of \$15,500,000 on account of the dishery award.

Mr. Bliss built the Episcopal chapel on Blackwell's Island and built a church at Northampton. He was a manager of the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippied, a manager of the Woman's Hospital, and Treasurer of the Board of Missions of the Fipscopal Church. He was Vice-President of the Crippied, a manager of the Woman's Hospital, and Treasurer of the Board of Missions of the Fipscopal Church. He was Vice-President of the Woma

\$1.000.000 FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA. Hotel Lafayette, the Baptist Building, and

the Hazeltine Building Damaged, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—The florcest fire that Philadelphia has had for several years started at 3:20 o'clock this morning in the cellar of the Hazeltine building, 1,416 and 1,418 Chestnu street, and before it had been subdued the Hazeltine building and the American Baptist Publication Society's building at 1,420 and 1.422 Chestnut street, were destroyed, the dry goods store of Homer Le Boutillier & Co., 1.41; and 1,414 Chestnut street, was badly damaged. and the rear of Hotel Lafavette which faces on Broad street, was damaged to the extent of \$75,-

000. The approximate total loss by fire is \$1 000,000. The cause of the fire is not known definitely When the firemen arrived the linzettine building was already a mass of flames in the interior The building was seven stories high, with an ornate front of brick and terra cotta. It was substantially built. The flames, however, spread through the building with great fury, and the fire was soon beyond the control of the Fire Department on the ground. Several alarms brought nearly every fire company in the city

to the scene. The flames burst out in the rear of the build ing on Sansom street, and threatened the club house of the Union League Club. Fortunately the wind blew the flames and sparks in another direction. The rear stories of the Lafayette Hotel towered high above the Hazeltine building and the flames poured over the wall toward

ing and the flames poured over the wail toward the hotel.

By this time most of the guests in the hotel had been awakened, and, as the building seemed in imminent danger, they were warned to leave. Scantily clothed men and women poured out into Broad street, dragging with them their trunks and bags. All toe night cabmen in the neighborhood had been attracted to the scene and they garnered a harvest in conveying the guests to other hotels. Police patrol wagons were also pressed into service for this duty, and among those who svailed themselves of this sort of a vehicle was Mayor Porter King of Atlanta and the other Atlantans who came on here with the Liberty Hell. They took possession of one patrol wagon and their satchels and grips filled another, and they massed the remainder of the night in the Confinential Hotel. The fire soon spread to the marble building of the lantist Publication Society. Like the Hazettne building, it extended 230 feet back from Chestnut street to Sansom street. The Lafayette Hotel has only recently been respended after having been altered and refurnished at a cost of \$500,000. The firemen directed most of their strention toward saving this building. It was on fire a score of times, but the department confined the flames to the recommend the eighth and only the lighth and only the leginth and only the leginth and only the leginth and only the lighth and only the leginth and only the lighth and only the lighth and only the leginth and only the lighth and only the lighth are only the lighth and the lighth and only the lighth and the lighth and only the lighth and stention toward saving this building. It was on fire a score of times, but the department confined the flames to the rooms on the eighth and night flower facing the fire. The party wall of the Hazeltine building, towering three stories above the dry goods store of Homer Le hourdlier & Co., fell in upon the latter place and crashed through a skylight in the centre of the store into the cellar. The firemen poured a great volume of water upon the snoking mass of bricks and saved the store from destruction. It was not until the Hazeltine building and haptist building had been entirely destroyed and after five hours' hard work that the live was subdued. The Hazeltine building was owind by Charles F. Hazeltine, an art denier, Mr. Hazeltine says that his stock of pictures was worth \$150,000.

The most serious loss to the Publication So-The most serious loss to the Publication Society is the destruction of the valuable library of the Baptist Historical Society and several hundred historical papers of the denomination that cannot be replaced. Eight or time firemen were injured by fall ing bricks, but none of them was dangerously hurt. Frank Hines of Pittsburgh, a guest, at the Lafayette Hotel, in descending the stairs tripped and fell and broke his arm and several ribs. These were the only casualties.

Return of the Szechuen Commission.

sion, consisting of Sheridan P. Read, United States Consul at Tientsin; Commander Merrill of the United States Navy, and Mr. Cheshire, interpreter, appointed to investigate the outrages perpetrated on missionaries in the province of Szechuen in June last, arrived here yesterday from Chengfur.

THE HYAMS BROTHERS FREE. They Are Set at Liberty on Condition that They Leave Canada,

TORONTO, Feb. 2. The Hyams brothers, who were arrested here nineteen months ago for the murder of Willie Wells, the young brother inlaw of Harry Hyanes, were released from our tody to may on condition that they should leave the country. Young Wells met his death by an elevator weight crushing in his head. Harry Hyams's wife by his death came into a good deal of money from insurance that had been placed on his life. The brothers were arrested, and, after spending \$50,000 for their defence the jury disagreed. They were tried again last

fall. The trial was more costly than the first, but they were acquitted. Then the Crown, after detaining them till last week on a charge of consideracy to murder Mrs. Harry Hyams, dropped this charge, as it could not be proved. Then a charge of fraud and larceny of a ring was preferred against Harry Hyams, and they were held on this. The 'rown, however, had spent so much money in the hopeless task of getting conviction, which he brothers met so successfully, that the authorities decided to release them, and they received their liberty.

It is understood that Mrs. Dallas Hyams will stick to her hurband, but Mrs. Harry Hyams will have nothing more to do with her husband, The brothers will leave for the Western States.

STRIKERS TIE UP A RAILROAD. No Trains on the Chicago and South-

eastern Company Property Burned. LEBANON, Ind., Feb. 2. The strikers are complete masters of the situation all along the line of the Chicago and Southeastern Italiroad. Not a train has moved to-day, and the officials cannot tell when they will be able to get one through. A fire started in the caboose yards this morning and several hundred freight cars were saved only by the prompt response of the

local fire department. The company says that

the cars were set on fire by the strikers. This the strikers deny. At Westerfield, twenty miles from here, the depot, together with much valuable merchandise, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The loss is \$10,000. It is declared by the company officials that the strikers applied the torch. Frank C. Reagan, attorney for the company, will arrive to-night, and legal proceedings will at once be started to subdue the strikers. President Crawford is coming on a special from Chicago, and it is expected that he will ask the Governor to aid him with the mili-

tia. All trainmen threaten to go out to-morrow. COLLAPSE OF A CHURCH.

Eight People Killed and Sixty Wounded in

a French Town. PARIS, Feb. 2.- A terrible accident, resulting n the killing of eight persons and the wounding of sixty, occurred to-day at Manleyrier, a village near Angers, in the Department of Maineet-Loire. The accident was due to the collapse of the village church, in which mass was being celebrated.

The church was comfortably filled, most of the worshippers being women and children. Suddenly, and with very little warning, the walls began to away and, before all the congregation could get outside, fell. The roof descended upon the struggling throng beneath, and it is surprising that no more than eight persons were killed.

The work of removing the dead and rescuing the injured was promply commenced by the villagers, who were sided by peasants and

popular here, yet he is a persistent defender of American interests. The paper admits that his speeches contained unusual attacks upon the commercial system of his own Government, but says it hopes he will not retire, seeing that the resolution of consure was adopted in the committee by a purely party

BRITISH AND GERMAN TARS.

They Have a Lively Fight Over the Kniser's Message to Kruger. Loxney, Feb. 2 -The Daily News will to-mor row publish a despatch from Brussels saying that the crows of the German steamer Prousses and the British steamer Hathmore became involved in a dispute Saturday over the message

Kruger of the South African Republic. Words seen led to blows, and the fight was progressing flercely when the police intervened and arrested several of the combatants. One of the German sailors was so badly injured by the pounding he received that he is likely to die.

recently sent by Emperor William to President

PLANNING TO DISTURB HAYTI. An Alleged Agent of the Mulcontents Sate

An alleged agent of the Haytien Revolutionary party has been in this city and Brooklyn for several days past, secretly negotiating for the purchase of a steamer. He avows his intention of sending a large quantity of arms and ammu

nition to Haytl. It is known that this agent has made over tures to Gen. Domingo Monagas, leader of the revolution recently abandoned in Venezuela. for chartering the tramp steamer Classmate, or which the General went from here to Venezuela. As the Clar-mate did not return to this city and is now supposed to be in a European port, the project is said to have been abandoned.

Thus far the revolution in Haytiagainst Pres dent Hippolyte has received very little support from the better class of people of that country and no leader of the movement has as yet asserted himself. There is a considerable sentiment against the theoremment of President Himpolyte, however, and several prominent agitators are anxiously awaiting a clance to oversthrow the President. Among these are said to be feets, Baron Ganai and Legitime, both expresidents of Hayti, tien, Jean Jainaux, Jovernor of Geraives, and tien, Manigat.

"All of these men," a well-known Haytian importer in this city said yesterday, "are free-besters, and are ready at any time to put themselves at the head of the recontionary movement as soon as it has assumed safe proportions, on account of the ever-increasing export and import trade which is being built up, especially between Hayti and the United States, a scribus revolution at this time would be a calamity. Never was the commerce of our little country in better condition than it is at present.

At the Haytian Legation in this city absolute ignorance is expressed of any revolutionary movement in the country. An attaché of the legation said: "We have received anofficial reports of a revolutionary movement, which we believe were manufactured in Kingston, Jamaica, by discontented enemies of President Hippolyte." and no leader of the movement has as yet as

Unprecedented Rains in Texas. FORT WORTH, Tex., Feb. 2. Reports from

over fifty places in various parts of the State SHANGHAL, Feb. 2. The American Commisshow the heaviest rains known in Texa- his

show the heaviest roots known in fersions senson for years. Streams are acir banks and still rising.

Horston, Tex., Feb. 2. A deluge of water has failen here. The water is from two to four feet deep on several streets, and on haif the lines the street cars could not run to-day. Some parts of the city are practically isolated. The "Katy" track near the city has been was

CAUSED BY CROTON WATER AND

UNDERGROUND STREAMS. A Mass of Saturated Earth Silns from Une der the Concrete Pavement Into the Ex-

envation for the New York Athletic Cinb

at Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue.

A strip of earth fifty feet long and a third as wide slid from under the concrete pavement of Fifty-ninth street into the excavation for the new club house of the New York Athletic Club, at Sixth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, soon after noon yesterday. The cave-in occurred about midway between the corner of Sixth avenue and the Dalhousie apartment bouse, which abuts on the east line of the club house lot. It was caused by a leak in the Croton water main which is laid through Fifty-ninth street and by the water from two underground streams from

the small lake in Central l'ark.

These streams have given a great deal of trouble to the contractors for the club house excavation, John D. Crimmins and T. E. Crimmins, but they had been able to prevent any damage from them by sinking a water-tight wooden caleson in the club house excavation, near the south line. The water from the streams was pumped into the catsson, and then taken out through pipes. A few days ago, however, the superintendent noticed that the earth near the middle of the Fifty-ninth street side of the excavation was wet. The streams enter the cel-lar 100 feet east of this point, and the superiatendent saw that there was another leakage of water. He shored up the wall and braced the

timbers stoutly.
It was soon found that the earth under the shoring was becoming saturated, and the whole place threatened to become a quagmire. The shoring was strongthened, and on Saturday pedestrians were stopped from walking on the south side of the street. The sidewark was taken away when the work was first begun. On Saturday several small cave-ins occurred. They were enough to warn the contractors that a big one might occur at any minute.

The contractors notified the companies having pine lines and conduits in Fifty-ninth street, that there was danger of a cave-in, and recommended that arrangements be made so that no damage might ensue in case the earth gave way. The Edison Electric Illuminating Company moved its conduits twice, and it was thought that they were safe About 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning the

land began to sink. It separated from the pavement and settled down against the shoring. The sinking was gradual. By 7 o'clock there was a sanking was gradual. By 7 o'clock there was a space of three teet between the under side of the concrete street pavement and the displaced earth at the edge of the exe avaitor. The cave-in textended back under the street to within ten feet of the east-bound track of the cross-lown railroad. The earth did not sink much after 7 o'clock, so far as the watchmen could judge, until a few minutes after noon. Then there was a slide that took a big mass of dirt into the ceilar, but the shoring held against the dirt fairly well.

lar, but the shoring held against the dirt fairly well.

When the earth fell at noon the shock could be felt all through the Dalhousie, and the tensants on the western's de ran to the windows to see what had happened. The Dalhousie is built on piles, and was not affected by the cave in.

Roundsman Nugent of the East Fifty-third street police station, who was near the spot, ran to the cellar and made a hasty examination of the place. The earth had fallen away from the pavement clear to the cert tracks, and lay a pile of mud in the club house excavation. The Electric Company's conduit and the Consolidated Gas Company's main were carried away, and small streams of water were flowing through the earth. Nugent sent word to the volice station, and the Department of Public Works was asked to send an inspector at once.

the injured was promply commenced by the villagers, who were aided by peasants and others from the country roundahout. The condition of some of the injured is so serious that it is feared they will die. A larger congregation than usual attended the mass to-day, it being the feast of the Purification of the Biessed Virgin.

PRAISES FOR MR. BAYARD.

Englishmen Regret the Action of the Senate Committee.

London, Feb. 2.—In its issue to-morrow the Issuity News will say it regrets the action of the Senate ican House of Representatives in adopting a resolution censuring Ambassador Bayard for the statements uttered by him in his recent speeches at Edinburgh and Boston.

It will add that Mr. Bayard is exceedingly popular here, yet he is a persistent defender of have occurred had there not been a break in the water main. The underground streams from Central Park, and abother from the Plana, which flow down Fifty-mints street, are known, and can be handled, but the Croton water was an unexpected enemy. The waters from the Plaza and the Central Park streams under in the club house cellar, and flow southersterly across Fifth avenue to Madison avenue. They flow down Madison avenue to Twenty-third street, and then run to the East River.

and then run to the East River. ENDORSED TILLMAN IN CHURCH.

A Lynn, Mass. Preacher and Concernation LYNN, Mass., Feb. 2. There was a decided stir at the services in the Lynn Labor Church o-day over the sermon of the Rev. Herbert N

Casson, who condemned the Administration of The speaker commented upon the recent action of Senator Trilman, and said that he address and actions in the Senate would never fade in the history of this country. The follow-

ing resolution was proposed and unanimou-ly adopted at the services: "Resolved. That we heartily endorse the blave and patriolic words of Senator Tillman; that we believe his charges against the Democratic and Republican leaders to be true and casily proven, and that we pledge ourselves to uphold alm and his few colleagues so long as they de-

fend the rights of the people against the legal tyrannies and embezziements of the rich." GERMANY'S INVITATION.

Russia Refused to Co-operate with Her in

a Scheme Against England, LONDON, Feb. 2. The Observer asserts that Germany recently invited Russia and other powers to cooperate with her in a plan hostile to the British occupation of Egypt, Russia refused to accept the proposal.

ROBBERY ENDS IN MURDER. Mrs. Sophia Grant Killed in Boston in Her Home Early in the Evening.

Boston, Feb. 2.-Last night Mrs. Sophis Grant of the Charlestown district was killed at her residence, 33 Brighton street. The murdet was committed about 10 o'clock, but it was nore than an hour afterward before it was discovered. Mrs. Grant re elved two heavy blows in the back of her head, crushing her skull, Either one would have been sufficient to cause death. When found the woman was lying on her face in the kitchen of her home. She was and in her night dress. It was apparent that the woman was struck from behind, and it is also apparent that there was no struggle before the murder was committed.

which the murder was committe" was turned topsy turvy and the contents we ; scattered topsy turvy and the contents we a scattered over the floor. The police believe it at the murderer was committing a robbery, and that being detected in his work by Mrs. Grant, be chased her into the kitchen and dealt her the death blows.

Mrs. Grant had not lived with her husband for between two and three years. He is said to be in the first possible hortess in Providence, Since he left his wife Mrs. Grant has been housenested for her market eister. Mrs. his Quinian, and the inter's husband, fivel in the same house, Mrs. Grant's relatives know of no enemines that she had.

About the history furnish went out to buy their sunday men. Mrs. Grant and the had had here we find that he had had here with the hore along. The child at that time was left asiecp in the

Every drawer in the furniture on the floor on

The child at that time was left asleep in the cradle, and when Mrs. Quinlan left the house she fold her sister she would return in a short on the return of Mrs. Quintan the mus-

'as discovered.

PRICE TWO CENTS. CAVE-IN ON 59TH STREET.